FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLIX—NO. 2,537.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 47.]

Constancy.

Still it is a draught from Lethe's wave.
Full voice of weeping reacheth even that strand
Fed by strange waters in Elysian land;
Give the peace thy weary soul doth crave,
Take thy future save."
Ah, and from vain regret thy
Fond deep, dark eyes wherein there lay
Sacred sorrow of love's ended day,
Drink the chalice from the angel's hand.
With new love, or life with memory
Of old love? Her heart made instant choice;
Tender music rang the faithful voice:
Loved my love, an offering to thee!"
With brave smile, albeit the tears flowed fast,
On the earth the priceless draught she cast.
—*E. C. Hall, in the Century.*

Letter from Japan.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 22, 1883.

Yokohama is the first port the steamers of the Oriental & Occidental and the Pacific Mail Companies touch on their trip from San Francisco to Hongkong. The harbor is so shallow that vessels anchor a mile or more out in the bay, and are loaded and unloaded by means of small boats. One part of the bay has been used by foreigners "Mississippi bay:" it is the place Commodore Perry anchored in fleet just thirty years ago. "Webster" and "Perry" islands are also pointed out to you.

DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

Yokohama is one of the most cosmopolitan cities, for its size, in the world. It is a type of all these eastern cities, Shanghai, Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, &c. People come to these places from all parts of the world merely to make money, with the expectation of settling here permanently. The population of Yokohama is constantly changing; the foreigners number about 12,000, the natives 3,000. There are some sixteen different nationalities represented there. The majority are English, consequently everything is done in English fashion. You can get nothing but English goods in the stores, all money from America must come through England, and yet the Americans are not small in number. Yokohama is divided into what is called "the native city," "the settlement" and "the bluff." In none of the these cities are foreigners allowed to live among the natives. The government rents off a part of each city, which is called the "Concession." A foreigner can then build on any lot within this Concession, but he must pay a yearly "ground rent." In Tokio the concession is called "tsu" (pronounced tsu-kee-jee), in Yokohama it is called "the bluff" and "the settlement." The bluff is a long range of hills rising suddenly from the bay and extending landward. Foreigners have built fine and handsome residences, many of them surrounded by handsome grounds, on the sides and top of this long hill. There are different roads to ascend the hill, but only one long winding road or street, built on either side by residences, extending along the top of the range. "The Settlement" is down near the water; it is composed of a few residences, hotels, banks, stores, &c. Handsome as Yokohama is, it affords but one beautiful drive, which has been called "the new road" for the last few years. On a summer afternoon, you often see many of the ladies out in a kind of phaeton called "a trap" driving, holding the rein in each hand so awkwardly as to be on a line with her nose. Some ladies have enough to drive two horses. On one occasion I ventured forth with a very little horse—please do not think I held my reins in the above manner to my great desire to show a kind-hearted I invited a young lady whom I saw walking, to join me. We managed to run one of the shafts in two before we reached home. After that I never was so foolish as I never had the offer of the trap again. The "betto" (or coachman) runs in front of the horse, shouting and yelling to clear the people out of the way, for there are no side walks. If the people do not move, he shoves them over to the other side of the street: this is required by law. I do not mean the law requires that people should be knocked from one side of the street to the other, but it requires the "betto" to run in front of the horse.

HOTELS, HOTELS, BANKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

"The settlement" is laid out regularly, the streets are narrow, and the stores are one story and built of stone. There are three churches, "the Union," "the English" and "the Roman Catholic," all of them fine large buildings. The two large hotels, the "Grand Hotel," and the "Windsor House" are larger than any in Fayetteville I think. There is also a smaller hotel called the "Temperance Hotel." Beside these there are board houses and minor hotels. The two large banks called the "Hongkong and Shanghai" and the "Chartered Mercantile" are the principal. The two Clubs have large handsome houses. There are three English papers called *The Herald*, the *Japan Mail* and the *Gazette*. Each of these papers prints a daily and a weekly (weakly) issue. The subscription of any of them is not less than $15 per year, and not more than $30. The weekly is more than the daily, as it contains a summary of the past week. Except for the shipping news, the arrival and departure of the mail steamers, and the rise and fall of the Japanese dollar they are not of much use to most people. The chief object of their existence is to sneer at every thing American and at the Japanese. When there is nothing to say about either, they go to work to cut at each other—a laudable existence!

RELIGION AND AMUSEMENTS.

In Yokohama religion is at a discount, and morality an exception, not the general rule. Society and the home circle throw no restraint around a young man, and unless he has strong moral courage he can not breast the current that tends to draw him downward. Many a young man has made a wreck of himself in these Eastern cities. My advice to every young man is, don't come East." I think the life is demoralizing too to *women* as well as men. The arrival and departure of the mails creates a little commotion; then stiff "dinners" are the fashion, and so stupid they are!

There is one thing that strikes a person as a little singular—there are no old people among the foreigners. All are middle-aged or young.

The amusements of Yokohama are many and varied. As you know, the English are great athletes, and are fond of all athletic sports. "The athletic sports" come off every Spring and Fall; the young men "train" for weeks beforehand. The "steeple chase" is one of the sports, throwing weights, walking, racing, &c., are some of the others. One of the prizes that is always given both at the horse races and man races, is "the ladies purse." This is a purse made and filled by the ladies of Yokohama A young lady, if one can be found, is asked to present the purse with a little speech to the successful competitor. As young ladies in Yokohama never exceed more than three or four in number, it is no easy task to find one: the committee generally waits on the newest comer. The Spring and Fall races are attended by nearly all Yokohama—except missionaries. The stores, banks, &c, are closed, and hardly any business is done during the three race days. His Majesty, the Mikado, with his retinue attends in person one day. There are also boat races, swimming, baseball, cricket and lawn tennis matches. You hear nothing but 'handicap,' 'scratch,' &c., during those days.

There are very few lectures or concerts out here, nothing intellectual of any kind. Occasionally a stray lecturer comes by and favors us, but not often, only once within the last five years. This is one of the things that makes the life out here hard to some people.

While the Americans and English visit and mingle together, there is a good deal of clannishness among them. An Englishman in Yokohama stepped up to a gentleman whom he thought was an Englishman, and said, "you belong to the flag that has braved all the seas for so many years, do you not?" "No" replied the other, "but I belong to the flag that has whipped that flag." This Englishman, whom I will call Mr. G., has a little, round, bald head, long nose, and clean, smiling face. He was invited to an American house to tea one evening. They had custard on the table, and a little fat widow sitting by Mr. G. (he is an old bachelor) began to explain to him how custard was made and served in America. The dish had been sent out to be replenished, and the servant, who was a green hand, in the regular Japanese fashion made a low bow, and raised the dish above his head while he was putting it on the table. Mr. G. was picking up his napkin, which had dropped on the floor. His head and the dish came into collision, and the contents of the dish was poured on his head. The custard ran down his face and back in little rivers, and trickled down his nose. He sprang up, the little widow skipped up to him and began wiping his face, saying all the time, "oh! Mr. G. we don't serve custard in this way in America."

To most people who have lived in Yokohama for any length of time, it is a very pleasant place. They like the free, easy life, plenty of good servants, fast living and large salaries. There is a strange fascination about Eastern life, that I am told unfits one for the hurrying, bustling life of the West. The people, among whom we live, are a slow-moving, easy-going people; it is easy to slip into their ways.

Everything foreign is expensive here, one cannot purchase a hat under $12 or $15: then the first impulse is to throw it as far as possible. Shoes $6 a pair; gloves $1.75. House-rent $40 to $100 per month; board from $75 to $125 per month.

GRANT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Japan being on the line in the march around the world, Yokohama is a great place for "globe trotters;" they are well known to the natives in the curio stores, and they make many "squeezes" out of them. We occasionally get a glimpse of some of the grandees of the world. Some years ago the Prince of Wales visited Japan; his two sons were here a year or so ago. A ball was given in their honor, and a gentleman who was in attendance on them told them they must not dance so much with American ladies. Gen. Grant was here four years ago. He was feasted and feted for three or four months. He occupied the summer palace of the Emperor, and was entertained at a great expense by the Japanese government. The Duke of Genoa has also been here, and many others whose names I have forgotten.

A stranger here notices many words that strike him as very funny. For instance: "I will send you a chit" (a note); "my cook squeezes me fearfully" (cheats). For warehouse they say "godown;" lunch, "tiffin;" "the bund" is the street on the the water; "the hatoba" the wharf; "a sampan" is a small boat; "piggie" be off, begone. These words are peculiar to the whole East. There is also a dialect called "Pidgen English" used to the Chinese, and by non-missionaries to the Japanese.

This reminds me of a slight mistake I made some time ago in Japanese. I had a Bible class of eight or ten little Japanese girls. I was teaching them Old Testament stories. In speaking to them about the plagues God sent upon the Egyptians, I said in Japanese, "but Moses told the Israelites if they wanted to save their cattle from the hail-storm, they must put them into lamp-chimneys." I did not notice my mistake, but I heard "te-he-he-he", from one part of the class, and "te-he-he" from another. I frowned and looked very sternly at each one in succession. I repeated more gravely than ever, "and Moses told them to be sure to put *all* their cattle into lamp chimneys." I looked up and saw three or four heads ducked under the table, and also that they were punching each other in the side, saying, "te-he-he", lamp-chimney." It then dawned upon me that I was teaching them the biggest story in the world. The difference in the word lamp-chimney and "barn" is very slight, one is "hoya" the other "koya." It has been told upon one of our Episcopal brothers in the southern part of the island, that he prayed "good Lord, from our wives deliver us." The word for wife in Japanese is "tsuma;" that for sin "tsumi," the only difference is "i" and "a." L. A. L.

The True Democratic Position.

Col. Wharton J. Green on the Internal Revenue and the Tariff.

[Washington Correspondence Charlotte Observer, 15th]

Col. Green is in the prime of life, healthy, vigrous, imbued with the popular principles of the day on the subject of tariff reform, and is expected to make one of North Carolina's best representatives in Congress. He talks freely and pleasantly, seems conversant with the different phases of opinion in the party, and is in full sympathy with public opinion in North Carolina, so far as it is possible to ascertain what it is at this distance.

"Col. Green," questioned the *Observer* correspondent, "do you think much will be done for our section at this session in regard to the internal revenue—the reduction of the tax and the change or abolition of the mode of collection?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "but as there has been as yet no general conference of the party, it is not easy to say what the particular features of the measure will be."

"What would you propose?"

"Well, in general terms, what seems most agreeable to our people—the total abolition of tax and system, if it could be effected. That is, if the proper reductions in the revenue, lowering the duties and thereby increasing the amount raised, could be secured."

"The two questions are thus associated intimately?"

"Yes. My views were given not long since in a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*."

"But if the reduction does not cut to this point?"

"Then the best thing would be to modify the tax all that is possible in order to provide revenue sufficient for the support of the government. Last year the surplus was $132,000,000. This is all wrong. Enough and no more than enough money to defray the necessary expenses should be collected. These schemes to give vast sums of money to the States for purposes however laudable are foreign to our system and affect unfavorably the general interests, besides being unjust. Money should not be taken from the people except for the public necessities."

"Will it be practicable to abolish the present machinery while retaining the tax, or any part of it? And if so, in what manner would you suggest that the collections be made?"

"The postmasters might be authorized to sell the stamps and issue the licenses. It could be done, also, by the custom house officials, or any other Federal officers where the custom houses are remote. I would not have collections made by the sheriff or any other State officer."

"As to the tariff—will the reduction be on a considerable list of articles, or will the measure adopted be simply what is termed a 'little' tariff bill?"

"I am inclined to think the former. So many interests are involved, it will require very delicate handling, however I can speak positively only as to my own views. Articles of prime necessity, such as blankets, should be either put on the free list or placed at the lowest figures. The free list ought to be enlarged."

"What will be the general policy on these questions?"

"Very conservative, I am disposed to think. Certainly I do not favor the adoption a of radical programme on the tariff, and the body will doubtless from all outgivings, be actuated by the same principle."

"Will the session be long, probably?"

"It will, if the tariff measure excites much debate. I think it will be a busy session."

"You introduced three bills for improvements in your district?"

"Yes. One for a public building for Federal purposes in Wilmington, to cost $100,000, and another for a similar building in Fayetteville, except that its cost is proposed to be $75,000. These buildings are very much needed. The bill for the improvement of Black River provides for the appropriation of $20,000. It is a feeder of the Cape Fear. The people now have an insufficient outlet for their produce. They are obliged to wagon it to the W. & W. Railroad, or to Point Caswell, thence to be sent by steamers."

Later in the day Col. Green was seen at the capitol. Inquiry was made as to his success with grapes and the production of scuppernong wine. He said that he had been very successful. As to scuppernong wine, the trouble had been heretofore that there had been no uniform standard. A man made wine by a recipe, and when the bread proved popular and was asked for, an article was furnished inferior to, or at least different from, that originally supplied. The Tokay wine of Hungary was not unlike the scuppernong, which was destined to high rank among wines. Col. Green is enthusiastic on the subject of wine manufacture. He thinks that the production of grapes and the making of wine are to be the great industries of North Carolina.

How Grant's Pass Got Its Name.—When Grant was a lieutenant he was camped at what is now called Grant's Pass with a party of soldiers, and they got to playing euchre for $1 on the corner. The game stood three to three. Grant picked up his cards and had the right bower, ace and king. He concluded to pass, thinking he could euchre his opponent, a burly miner. The result was that he lost his dollar, and the place was called "Grant's Pass."—*Portland Oregonian.*

Industrial North Carolina.

A Poultry Farm.—Robert Siddons, a practical farmer, who came to this county from New York, proposes to raise poultry on an extensive scale. He has made sufficient experiments to satisfy him that there is money in the investment.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The Tobacco Crop.—Owing to the dry, harsh weather, no new crop was marketed while it lasted. Condensing the information gathered from Tobacco buyers who purchase on their own account, order buyers, manufacturers and others, the ,83 crop that will be sold on this market will furnish a very small proportion of Brights as compared with the last crop. It is termed a Mahogany crop. There will be, it is said, beyond a doubt, a good working crop, possessing a good show, that is so much desired by the devotees of the "weed."—*Durham Recorder.*

Big Hogs.—East Bend, Yadkin county, sends out more big hog statistics than any place in the State. A correspondent now writes us that Mr. Joseph Winand, of that place, recently killed four hogs, nine months old, which weighed 846 lbs. The largest of the lot weighed 232.—*Statesville Landmark.*

Stockings by the Thousand.—The LaFayette Mills, Company Shops, says the Asheboro *Courier*, received on the 26th ult., orders for stockings amounting to 5,624 dozen pairs, or 134,976 stockings.

Chestnuts for Texas.—Messrs. Hoffman Bros. recently made a shipment of several barrels of North Carolina mountain chestnuts to Taylor, Texas, says the Statesville *Landmark.*

Chatham Beef for Virginia.—W. P. Burt and J. A. Gunter, says the Pittsboro *Record*, passed through our town a few days ago with 87 head of beef cattle for Virginia. Chatham is noted for her beeves.

Pecans and Pecan Trees.—The pecan trees in Elizabeth City, says the *Economist*, produce nuts twice the size of those imported in the stores and of superior taste, freshness and quality. Our soil is peculiarly adapted to the pecan tree and it makes the finest shade tree in America. There are two in Sheriff Warren's yard that we planted there, when we were a boy 46 years ago, that are the handsomest trees in Edenton.

Good Farming in Edgecombe.—Mr. J. T. Lewis, who lives about three miles east of Toisnot, Edgecombe county, has given the following report of his crop for this year: He ran four plows and made 60 bales of cotton, 150 barrels of corn, 300 bushels of wheat, 441 bushels of sweet potatoes, 150 bushels of oats, gathered 100 bushels of peas and left at least 400 in the field.

Makelyville.—About 12 years ago Mcrah Makely, then in the flush of ambitious youth, landed with a small capital at the mouth of Pungo River. With prophetic eye he saw abundant reward in salt marsh and pine thicket. Then there was literally nothing else. To-day a village of busy industries, all stamped with the energetic zeal of one live man, has "subdued the earth" and called about him a band of busy workers. Amongst other things a store that seems to carry five or ten thousand dollars worth of stock, supplies the surrounding country with everything from a needle to a ton of bar iron. Our little shipyard builds and repairs such smaller craft as ply these waters. A ferry-boat and lighter are tied up, ready for duty. Wagons and fine buggies are turned out from another establishment. A large combined grist mill, cotton press and cotton gin send up their puffs of smoke. Rice and other products are bought, and changed and sent to distant markets by the 10,000 bushels. In a day of 10 or 11 hours from 20 to 25,000 feet of lumber are piled in the yards of the new saw-mill. This all goes to Philadelphia except about 100,000 feet per annum for neighborhood use. In short, the one man of ability and vim keeps in motion a small army of business forces.—*Hyde County Correspondent Elizabeth City Economist.*

President Garfield's Gold Mine.—It is not generally known that there is a gold mine in Stanly county owned by the late President Jas. A. Garfield. The mine is known as the Flagtown mine, and was bought by the President shortly before he was assassinated. President Garfield not only bought the mine, but established at the mine a post-offic called Flagtown. The mine has been lying idle, but the man in charge of the property has received a letter from Mrs. Garfield stating that she intends to visit the mine in person next summer and make arrangements to have it properly worked.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A Future for North Carolina Oysters.—The editor of the New Haven, Conn., *Palladium*, speaking of the connection soon to be opened between Wilmington and Chicago by way of Charlotte, Spartanburg and Asheville, says:

The North Carolina oyster beds and fisheries will have direct connection with this new line by way of the Wilmington and Charlotte road, and it is more than probable that the great shipping houses of Baltimore will soon find that the principal seaport of North Carolina has entered into formidable rivalry with them in the large and lucrative markets of the Northwest. We call special attention to this new railroad development, because a great deal of New Haven capital is invested in the Baltimore trade, and it may be wise for those who actively control it to investigate the conditions at which we have hinted, and to take time by the forelock in protecting their interests. Some two months since we published a letter from our Boston correspondent, brimming with facts about the vast oyster beds of the North Carolina sounds. In view of this new and shortened line of communication with the West the facts there presented have acquired increased importance.

Mr. Edmunds's Civil Rights Bill.—Senator Edmunds's bill to provide for the further protection of colored citizens of the United States against violations of certain rights secured to them by the constitution provides that whenever in any case now pending or which may hereafter be pending in any court of any State, an issue shall exist or be made, or any material question shall arise concerning any civil right of person or right of property which shall be assailed or maintained, or denied, or when any such issue or question depends upon or is affected by the race or color or previous condition of servitude of any person or persons concerned in and a party to such issue or question, the person or persons against whom such issue or question shall be made, asserted or maintained or against whom any such denial shall be made on the ground aforesaid, shall be entitled to remove such cause to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district within the territorial limits of which such case shall be pending for proceedings, trial and judgment in the manner and with like proceedings as near as may be as are provided by section 639 of the Revised Statutes. When a ruling or decision shall be made adversely to the civil right or claim of any person on the ground of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, or the race, color or previous condition of servitude of any witness or juror in such causes, the person being a party to said cause against whom such ruling or decision shall be made, is thereupon entitled to remove such cause to the Circuit Court of the United States. Whenever the decision or judgment of the State court with which such case shall be pending shall proceed upon or be affected by any matter on ground of the race or color or previous condition of servitude of any person being a party to or witness or juror in such case, and the decision of such court shall be adverse to such person by reason of his race or color or previous condition of servitude, the person being a party to such cause against whom any such decision shall be made shall be entitled to a review of such decision by the Supreme Court of the United States upon his writ of error, to be sued out and prosecuted in the same manner as is now provided by law for writs of error to the highest court of any State, and in every such case such writ of error may be sued out and prosecuted as of right, and without giving any new bail or other security, unless a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States allowing such writ of error, or said court itself, shall be of opinion that the public interest or safety requires it.

No law, usage or custom, and no practice, decision or rule of any department of this government, of any State which may now or hereafter exist, which shall in any manner discriminate between the rights of persons or property upon the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall be deemed valid.

False Prophets.—The false prophets of Islam have been many and not a few of them have endeavored to follow the example of Mahomet and to found an empire by force of arms. Not one of them, however, has been permanently successful, and if the Mahdi escapes capture or assassination he will be more fortunate than most of his forerunners have been. Moseilama, who raised the standard of religious revolt during the lifetime of Mahomet, was defeated and slain during the reign of Abu Beer by Khaled Ebn al Walid, and Al Aswad, who set up in the year of Mahomet's death, was almost immediately betrayed and decapitated. It was upon that occasion that Mahomet declared that ere the day of judgment, Islam would be troubled by thirty other impostors. Soon afterwards Toleiha Ebn Khowailed arose, but seeing the error of his ways recanted, and Sejaj Bint al Moudar, an early exponent of woman's rights, led many after her. In the reign, too, of the Khalif al Mohdi, Hakem Ebu Hashem, called Al Mokanna, and well known as the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, gained some success, and might have gained more had he not despaired and committed suicide; and in the reign of Al Motasem, the still more formidable pretender Babac was executed, but not until he had slain a quarter of a million of his enemies. Then came the Karmatians and the Ishmaelians, or Assassins, and the followers of Al Motanabbi, and of Turkoman, and of many more; so that, if Mahomet's thirty imposters have not already appeared and disappeared again, the Mahdi must surely be nearly the last of the series. If, on the other hand, all the false prophets have come and gone, who is the Mahdi? It is but too probable that Islam, or at least a great part of it, will answer the question by proclaiming that Mahomet Ahmed is the Messiah.—*St. James's Gazette.*

The Case of Swann et als. vs. Hart & Bailey, Compromised.—The Wilmington *Review* of Dec. 15 says "that the case of F. J. Swann et als. vs. L. A. Hart and J. C. Bailey, which was decided adversely to the plaintiffs, who took an appeal to the Supreme Court, was compromised, and if the terms of the compromise are complied with the appeal will be withdrawn and the case settled.

"In this connection we are led to speak of the masterly and able manner in which Mr. M. Q. Waddell, of counsel for the plaintiffs, conducted the case, and of his able argument in the case. Mr. Waddell is now in the 80th year of his age, and is mentally and physically vigorous far beyond his advanced years."

Misdirected Philanthropy.—A Cairo dispatch of Dec. 15 to Reuter's Telegram Company says that great excitement prevails among the Mussulmans and Christians in upper Egypt. It is attributed to the action of American missionaries. The natives are defiant and a popular outbreak is imminent. The Governor of Siout has warned the Egyptian government of the situation.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Hunting.—The Richmond *Rocket* says Messrs. H. C. Wall, T. C. Leak, J. T. LeGrand, Rev. T. W. Guthrie and Col. W. L. Steele, fully equipped for a war on the feathered tribe, recently went to Chatham county for a week's hunting; the *Robesonian* says that Rev. W. T. Jordan and Prof. C. H. Martin have gone to the coast below Smithville on a hunting expedition, and that Mr. W. R. Freeman has been hunting and trapping for several weeks about the waters of Lumber River; and the Pittsboro *Home* says that Messrs. G. P. Alston, J. B. Harris, John R. Millikin and Dr. L. A. Hanks in a hunting excursion on Hickory Mountain one day recently killed eighty-nine partridges and seven rabbits.

The Chatham *Record* tells of an eagle killed recently by Mr. J. B. Goodwin of New Hope township that measured 6 feet and 9 inches from tip to tip—the nails on its claws were two and three-quarter inches long; and of a wild turkey shot by Mr. D. A. Jones of Hadley township whose beard (the turkey's) was ten and a half inches long.

Evidently the Work of the Fiery Sunsets.—Sportsmen tell the Greensboro *Patriot* that it is simply marvelous the way quail elude them this fall. The birds never have been plentier for years; there are thousands of them, and yet it is almost impossible to get a fair shot. Upon being scared up their first rise is a very short one, and immediately upon strking the ground they scatter and run. Nor do they whistle to call themselves together afterward, as has been a prominent trait with them, nor do they huddle together nights after being frightened.

North Carolina for North Carolinians.—Mr. A. P. Yopp, says the Wilmington *Star*, who left here some months since to accept a position at Water Valley, Miss., with the expectation of removing his family there, has returned home to stay. He says there is no place like North Carolina for a North Carolinian.

And the Chatham *Record* says that Mr. T. A. Hanks, who went to Texas a few months ago, has returned and thinks "there is no place like home."

The Wilmington *Review* says that Mr. Richard A. Meares, formerly of that city, was married in Waynesville, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Buel, to Miss Louise Palmer, of Ridgeway, S. C. Mr. Meares and his wife will reside in Ridgeway.

On the 5th of December, Mr. Henry Fairley, of Laurinburg, was married to Miss Sallie Glenn Shaw, of Rockingham, Rev. T. B. Lyman, officiating, assisted by Rev. W. S. Bynum.

A Plucky Boy.—The other night, says the Greenville *Reflector*, an attempt was made by some one to enter the store of Mr. E. B. Moore. Mr. Moore and his clerk had gone away for a short while, leaving everything in charge of his little brother, who was preparing his lessons. The burglar entered the back door of the store and was heard by the brave boy, who seized a revolver and when the man appeared at the counting room door emptied its contents at him. The robber was not prepared for such a warm reception, and immediately beat a hasty retreat, leaving Johnnie and the revolver masters of the situation.

Official Vote of the 1st District.

Counties.	*Skinner.*	*Pool.*
Beaufort	1,277	1,146
Camden	582	474
Carteret	887	322
Chowan	632	802
Currituck	739	369
Dare	153	176
Gates	1,028	526
Hertford	599	865
Hyde	574	579
Martin	1,143	1,268
Pamlico	564	497
Pasquotank	619	1,176
Perquimans	723	817
Pitt	1,976	1,489
Tyrrell	374	209
Washington	469	847
Totals	12,339	11,562
	11,562	
Skinner's maj.	777	

The South Carolina Political Prosecutions.—The Political Prosecutions in Marion county, South Carolina, have come to nothing for want of evidence. According to Senator Butler, "the whole history of these prosecutions is one of outrage upon the rights of citizens and a shameless abuse of power upon the part of the Department of Justice." If the motives actuating the officials responsible for these prosecutions were to make fees, to harry the South Carolinians, and to make campaign capital, a degree of success was attained with regard to the first, as the cost to the government of the prosecutions was from $15,000 to $20,000; but little political capital was made, as the prosecuting officers were in the first two cases obliged to ask for the discharge of the defendants on the ground of lack of evidence. The third case resulted in a mistrial. This and the remaining cases were continued until next term, but it is thought that they will never be called for trial.

Fayetteville to Danbury.—The directors of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, have ordered that contracts be let for sills from Greensboro to Walnut Cove. An agent of the company will go upon the line soon after Christmas to contract for the sills, which will be paid for as fast as delivered.

A quarrel between Sara Bernhardt and her former friend Mlle. Collombier, led to the latter's writing a book, and the book to two challenges already, and one duel, resulting in the wounding of one of the principals.

Twenty-Four Hour Time-Pieces.—"R. H. W.," a well informed correspondent, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, writes to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* from Magnolia, Miss., as follows: "Much is being said and written in reference to the standard time and the twenty-four hour clock, and your St. Louis correspondent, 'Nutmeg,' seems rather to ridicule the idea of dining at 13:30 or retiring at 22 o'clock. The twenty-four hour clock is not a new thing. In 1846 the writer was a student in the University of North Carolina, and there stood in the philosophical chamber a clock about six feet in height, with its face divided into twenty-four parts and numbered with Arabic figures. The twenty-four was noon and twelve midnight. The hour hand made one revolution in twenty-four hours and the minute hand twenty-four. It occurs to me that all clocks and watches can be easily changed to twenty-four hours by simply doubling the number of cogs on the hour hand shaft and renumbering the face. We soon become accustomed to anything, and the wonder is that clocks should ever have been constructed to make two revolutions in twenty-four hours. A day is divided into twenty-four hours, and not into two periods of twelve hours each, since day and night are not equal but twice each year. The most convenient starting point, or 24 o'clock, is noon. The masses deal more with the hours from 1 to 10 p. m. and from 8 to 12 a. m.—ten hours in one case and four in the other—so that 'Nutmeg's' dinner, church, theatre and orchestra would all begin under the old nomenclature. To translate the new into the old number after twelve has past, it will be necessary simply to mentally subtract twelve from the time. For instance, 20 o'clock now will be 20 minus 12, or 8 a. m. I will gladly hail the time when a. m. and p. m. shall have been abolished, and believe the time is not far off when it will be done."

[The clock referred to is still at the University and is the standard for ringing the bell. It is called the "Astronomical clock" and was bought in London by president Caldwell sixty years ago.—*News & Obser.*]

Fish and Oysters in North Carolina.—Col. M. McDonald, one of the leading members of the "United States Fish Commission," spent a day here with fish commissioner S. G. Worth. He inspected the State fish hatchery and breeding ponds near the city and expressed his gratification thereat. He looked through the department of agriculture and had a long interview with commissioner McGehee. In conversation with a reporter Col. McDonald, who, be it known, is one of the most thoroughly informed men in this country on fish culture, said that North Carolina was ahead of any State in his knowledge, so far as the workings of her department of agriculture and her fish commission were concerned. He asserts that the efforts of the department to make known the State's surprising natural advantages are remarkable. He says this State is unequaled for the quality and quantity of the food fish in its waters. He has for years been on the fish commission; and, in steamers and row-boats, has made his way all along our coasts and our sounds. He says that the work of hatching shad and rock by our State fish commission is well done and will result in incalculable good. In this connection he pays a high compliment, which we are sure is deserved, to Mr. Worth, for the thoroughness of his work. The fisheries will henceforth yearly become a greater source of wealth, and the oyster interest, now just developing, will soon rival that of Virginia. The flavor of the North Carolina oyster is delicious, its size large, and the beds extensive and in many cases untouched. Some of these beds in the sounds, too deep for "tonging," are of enormous size.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Col. Jos. H. Saunders in Raleigh News and Observer.—Being a tiller of the soil and as devoted to the interests of North Carolina now as when my old battle-scarred flag was surrendered at "Appomattox," and believing that an exposition of her products will be conducive to her interest, I write, [says Col. Saunders,] to enter "Avon Farm" as the banner farm of the State, and will back its exhibit with a bale of long staple cotton. If beaten, the cotton to be given to the exposition.

I will exhibit as the product of "Avon Farm," cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats rice, peanuts, tobacco, peas, beans, baled hay and fodder, potatoes, pumpkins, vegetables of all kinds; shad and herrings, caught and put up on the farm; red and blue marl; tar and turpentine; barrels to put it in, made on the farm; cypress and juniper shingles, white and red oak staves; horses and mules, Short Horn and Devon cattle, Berkshire and Poland China hogs, all bred and raised on the farm, lard, butter, beef and mutton; hams and mess pork, equal if not superior to any put up in the West, dried beef; honey and sorghum molasses—all to be the product of "Avom Farn," and will head the exhibit with one-half dozen as fine healthy children as can be shown east or west of the Blue Ridge.

Sixty-Eight Children.—Sam'l Johnson, colored, who is now living upon Crowder's Creek, in this county, came into town last Wednesday. Noticing that he looked very old we concluded to interview him. This is the result. He was born in Gaston county, near Tuckaseege Ford in 1809, on the plantation of Mr. Robert Johnson, with whom he lived a number of years. He has had five wives who have borne to him 68 children. At last accounts most of his children were living and married, and he thinks that he has considerably over 100 grand children. He is now a widower, but he may not be single and alone long.—*Gastonia Gazette.*

"Young Strephon wears his heart upon his sleeve,
Thus wizened Sardon spake with scoffing air:"
Perhaps 'twas envy made the gray beard grieve,
For Sardon never had a heart to wear.
—*R. W. G., in the Century*

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 27, 1883.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* writes to that journal an interesting account of an interview with the representative of the Cape Fear district in Congress, which will be found on the first page of this paper. It will be seen that Col. Green, as well as Messrs. Carlisle and Tucker, holds the true democratic doctrine which the OBSERVER has for months past endeavored to impress upon its readers, viz: that, instead of being in antagonism, abrogation of the internal revenue and reduction of the tariff should go hand in hand, as they are the natural complements of each other. Against all appearances of late, we have insisted that such, sooner or later, would come to be the position of the democratic party, because founded on the immutable principles which are the essence of the party's life; and it begins to look as if it were coming "sooner" rather than "later,"

Notwithstanding the well-known fact that the people of the United States have never sought to support their government by excise taxes to any significant extent, except in time or in consequence of war, a demand for retention of the internal revenue has been much urged of late on the ground that this is now derived solely from taxes on the "luxuries," whisky and tobacco. The advocates of its retention apparently forget that the whisky and tobacco taxes are simply those that were naturally left to the last in the process of abolishing the whole system; and that their time for extinction duly comes just so soon as the increasing revenues of the government from other sources become sufficient for the government's needs. In theory, the support of government by excise taxes is to be preferred to the other mode by imposts or tariff taxes; for the people who pay the taxes under either, are by the former brought face to face with the fact that they are taxed, and are thus led to scrutinize both the tax laws and the enforcement of them. But in a government such as ours, experience as well as sound reason teaches that the exercise of the power of taxation by excise were best confined to the sovereign States. Its exercise by the federal authority tends to defeat the very purpose which the founders of the government had in view when they made this a Confederation and not a Nation. It is a weapon in the hands of the party in possession of the government so potent for perpetuation of its power, that it has been held by all who love free institutions as at war with the spirit of them.

And for this reason the American people have uniformly chosen, in all the peaceful periods of their government's history, to support it by that mode which embodies the least of the evils which taxation of any sort necessarily imposes. In making the choice, there is no question of taxing, or of remitting taxes upon, luxuries. There is abundant room for discrimination against these in either form, and the present tariff offers a field for revision in this respect sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man.

Except for the well-recognized objection to excises alluded to, it would undoubtedly be far best to raise, not a portion but, all of the federal revenues thereby.

CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S RETIREMENT FROM THE ARMY.—At Annapolis, one hundred years ago last Sunday, Dec. 23, Washington surrendered his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army. On Thursday last the two Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the commemoration of the day, and on Saturday the President issued his proclamation, conformably thereto, as follows:

WHEREAS, It is fitting that this memorable act, which not only signalized the termination of the heroic struggle of seven years for independence, but also manifested Washington's devotion to the great principle that ours is a civic government of and by the people, should be generally observed throughout the United States, now, therefore, I Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that either by appropriate exercises in connection with the religious services of the 23d instant, or by such public observance as may be deemed proper on Monday, the 24th, this signal event in the history of American liberty be commemorated, and further I hereby direct that at 12 o'clock noon on Monday next a national salute be fired from all forts throughout the country.

THE LATE PRESIDENT'S PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In the Industrial column, on the 1st page of this paper, will be found a paragraph concerning President Garfield's gold mine in Stanly county. Mr. B. K. Bruner of the Salisbury *Watchman*, who is an authority on mines, says it is in Montgomery county; and gives other information concerning it, as follows:

Flaggtown mine is in Montgomery county, and was owned, in 1882, by a company consisting of several Congressmen and distinguished citizens of the north and west, of whom President Garfield was one. Judge Hughes, of Penn., Hon. Benj. Wilson, of West Virginia, and Hon. Mr. Flagg, after whom the mine was named, were stockholders. It was formerly known as the Beaver Dam mine. It was first discovered about the year 1824, and for a number of years after extensively worked as a placer mine. The present Treasurer of the State, Mr. Worth, spent a number of years there, and was succeeded by the late T. J. Forney, who operated it on a small scale up to the opening of the late war.

REV. DR. YATES.—The Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, in speaking of the valedictory sermon of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates, says that during his stay in Raleigh he has impressed himself upon that people as a remarkably fine preacher, and has made many warm friends. Naturally, as he is a native of this town, we have marked with pride Dr. Yates's career, which in many respects is a remarkable one. And we are gratified to know that his reputation as a minister of the gospel is not confined to his native State. Wilmington is fortunate in securing so good and useful a man. He would honor any community.

CONGRESS.

On Monday last both Houses of Congress adjourned for the holidays, to meet again on Monday, the 7th of January. Then work will begin in earnest, as the organization of the House is at last complete for the perfection of business. Just before the adjournment the long expected announcement of the committees was made. In another column, the reader will find the composition of the principal ones.

North Carolina secures two chairmanships, viz: Mr. Vance, of the committee on Patents; and Mr. Scales of the joint select committee on Printing. Col. Green has a place on the important committee on Agriculture; Judge Bennett is on Elections, and on the special committee on the law respecting the election of President and Vice President; Mr. Dowd on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and on Claims; General Cox is on Foreign Affairs; General Scales, besides his chairmanship, as above, is on the committee on Public Lands; Mr. Skinner on Indian Affairs, and on Mines and Mining; O'Hara, the negro, on Mines and Mining; and the independent, York, on Pensions, and on Payment of Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay.

The composition of the committee on Ways and Means, which because of the supreme importance of the subject of taxation with which it has to deal has been looked for with great interest, indicates Mr. Carlisle's purpose with respect to the tariff, and is in accordance with his well-known views. It is a strong committee. Morrison, Hurd, Hewitt and Blackburn are all men of national reputations. Mr. Hurd is expected to be the most active man of the democrats, though Mr. Hewitt, without Hurd's capacity as a debater, is an abler man. Mr. Morrison is not strong as a debater, but is without doubt the best choice that Mr. Carlisle could have made for the chairmanship.

THE WAR IN TONQUIN.

Fighting has begun in earnest in Tonquin, and it is said that Sontay one of the two objective points of the French has been captured. The other, Bac-Ninh, remains in the hands of the Annamites. The capture of these two is, according to the French Prime Minister, necessary to the satisfaction of "French honor," which requires their possession as starting points for practical negotiations.

The movements of the French which led to the capture of Sontay may be thus stated in the words of Admiral Courbet, the French commander, in a dispatch dated before Sontay, Dec. 16, and received by the French Minister of Marine in Paris, Dec. 20:

"The expedition left Hanoi on the 11th inst. and captured Fort Phusa and all earthworks erected on the bank of the Songkoi, (Red River,) opposite Sontay. The assault was carried out by the marine infantry and Algerian sharpshooters. The flotilla rendered very efficient assistance. The enemy were very well armed and resisted desperately. The condition and spirits of the French troops are excellent. To-day we begin the attack on Sontay."

A dispatch from Hong Kong dated Dec. 20, says:

The French forces have captured the principal outposts of Sontay, embracing five strongly fortified villages. The Chinese made a stubborn resistance. The French loss was 200 men and 15 officers killed and wounded. Admiral Courbet, who commanded the expedition, had 7,000 men, of whom 4,000 were engaged in the action, the remainder being held in reserve. The Chinese still hold the fortress of Sontay.

A letter from Hong Kong in last Friday's London *Standard* says that the principal fighting occurred on the river bank. Several villages were captured at the point of the bayonet. The French troops have advanced within a mile of the citadel, but it is probable there will be very heavy fighting before they reach the place. The Chinese lost heavily from the shells of the fleet.

[Where the word "Chinese" occurs above, the Annamite troops are referred to—not Chinese regulars. The relation of the Annamites to the Chinese empire has often been explained in these columns.—OBSERVER.]

Sontay, the place which has been assailed by the French, is the most inland town in the delta of the Red river, on which stream it is situated at a distance of about 40 miles northwest of Ha-Noi, the headquarters of the French. The town stands on the right bank of the river, the citadel being about half a mile from the stream. The intervening space is occupied by a number of villages, containing altogether about 18,000 inhabitants. It is some of these villages, doubtless, that have already fallen into the hands of the French. A road which starts from the river passes through these villages. Pursuing this highway, the invaders first encounter the ramparts of earthworks. Then the road turns, carving around the fortress until it passes the north gate of the citadel. The wall of earthworks is separated from the regular ramparts by a bank or causeway about 1,400 feet wide, on which other hamlets have been built. Between the encircling road and the citadel were eight barracks, where the Annamite troops were garrisoned.

The citadel of Sontay, which the French have not yet captured, has the form of a quadrilateral, each one of its sides being about 2,000 feet long. It is built of bricks and masonry, with bastions in the middle of each side. It is a fortress on the Cormontaigne plan, and was erected towards the close of the last century by French engineers. It has four gates corresponding to the four points of the compass, the principal ones being the south gate, looking to the Red-river, and the north gate, facing the interior of the country. In the centre of the citidal is a pagoda, at the left is the house of the governor-general, at the right that of the mandarin who dispenses justice, and at each angle is a military post. Between these are the administrative bureau, the prison and the rice magazines. The most populous of the villages surrounding the citadel are those situated between it and the river, already referred to.

Since the above was put in type, later news records the capture of the citadel, and says:

The forces engaged in the defence of Sontay comprised 3,000 Black Flags and 9,000 Annamites. These were under the command of Hoang Viem, an Annamite Prince. The fire from the French gunboats easily reached the defenses of the citadel, and the shells set fire to the pagodas and store-houses inside the citadel, driving out the garison. After the capture of the encointe, the defense ceased. The conflagration caused by the French shells left the interior of the citadel a mere shell.

The next movement to be made by Admiral Courbet will be against Hoang Hoa, where the forces which defended Sontay are reassembling.

Admiral Courbet, in his official report to the Government, asserts that three officers and sixty-seven men were killed and ten officers and 170 men were wounded in the fighting before Sontay on Dec. 14. Courbet has been gazetted as a grand officer of ths Legion of Honor.

A telegram from Dr. Harmand, via Saigon, confirms the previous accounts of the poisoning of King Hiephema, and says that under the influence of the anti-French mandarins Hiephema is succeeded by Kienphua, a youth of 15 years.

KEIFER REPUDIATED.—Ex-Speaker Keifer, the Ohio Congressman whose abuse of his power as Speaker of the House in the Forty-seventh Congress was a disgrace to the party that unworthily elevated him and a reproach to the nation, has undergone an extraordinary experience in the short time which has elapsed since the assembling of the present Congress. He was the republican nominee for the Speakership against Mr. Carlisle, and, as there was no possibility of his election, the nomination was, in the strictest sense, complimentary. Keifer, therefore, had the strongest reason for regarding himself as "vindicated" by his party associates against aspersions upon his character and methods that were by no means confined to his political adversaries. But no sooner had he begun to enjoy the convenient coating than his republican friends sought the earliest opportunity to divest him of his whitewash. The opportunity came when he endeavored last week to assume the role of leader of the minority in opposing the seating of the newly elected representative from the First North Carolina district. An amusing description of this unexpected action will be found in another column.

There is a proverb about honor among a certain class of people; and we think the ex-Speaker has been very badly treated. Even the Republican New York *Times* feels constrained to say:

The Republicans of the House have treated Mr. Keifer in a strangely inconsistent, not to say indecent, manner. On the first day of the session they honored him with a practically unanimous vote for the highest office in their gift. Mr. Keifer was entirely justified in regarding that vote as an emphatic intimation that his associates regarded him as one of the ablest and most upright Republicans in the House, as a man eminently fit to be their leader in the debates of the session. Yet as soon as Mr. Keifer presses forward to assume the leadership thus unquestionably conferred on him, he is most ignobly deserted, snubbed, and rebuked by the capricious men who so lately exalted him. It is clear that there are some matters in respect to which the Republican members of the House do not know their own minds. Ex-Gov. Long's lame explanation of the vote for Keifer for Speaker as the simplest means of avoiding a party quarrel does not help their case at all. They should either have faced Keifer courageously or have met with brazen shamelessness the logical consequences of their indorsement of him.

THE "BUSINESS INTERESTS."—Last week we printed the greater portion of an interesting interview had with Mr. Edward S. Jaffray by a representative of the New York *Herald*. His views, as there given, constitute one of the clearest statements of the issue between the people's interests, on the one hand, and the supposed interests of the few who think they are favored by the iniquities and absurdities of the present tariff, on the other, that has come under our observation. Mr. Jaffray is justly described by the *Herald* as one of the three or four greatest merchants on the continent; and his position on this question of the tariff is held by a larger number of the monied and business men of the North than is commonly supposed. Evidently, the democratic party, as we have frequently endeavored to show, would have made the greatest of all its proverbial blunders if it had failed to take the aggressive step indicated by the election of Mr. Carlisle.

Concerning Mr. Jaffray himself, it is interesting to North Carolinians, and especially to us of Fayetteville, to recall the fact that he is nephew and business successor of that Mr. Jaffray who, as head of the house of Jaffray & Crane, conducted a large importing business in Fayetteville in the first quarter of the present century, and afterwards established in New York the great house which, now under the name of E. S. Jaffray & Co., is known in all the civilized world. Mr. Jaffray is not only a man of the highest business capacity, but is a thoroughly educated man as well, having been graduated from one of the English universities—Cambridge, we believe. To readers of the OBSERVER the weight of his opinion will be none the less when informed that, so fondly does he cherish the memory of the establishment of his business by his Scotch uncle on the Cape Fear, he has preserved and keeps in a frame a copy of an ancient Fayetteville OBSERVER containing the business advertisement of Jaffray & Crane.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—We are glad to know that this educational headquarters of the Methodists of North Carolina is well organized under the new administration; the adjustment of its debt removes that obstacle to its prosperity; and its prospects for continued usefulness are of the brightest.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—W. P. Canaday, Editor of the Wilmington *Post*, and late candidate of the Republican party in this district for Congress, has been appointed Sergeant at Arms by the Senate with a salary of $4 320.

A Washington letter to the Richmond *Disdatch* says that General Scales, has introduced a bill which provides that the homestead and personal property exemptions under the laws of each State shall not be liable to execution issued on a judgment obtained on any claim due the United States, but said homestead and personal property exemptions shall be exempt from all claims, judgments, or liens, and all executions under the same to the same amount and to the same extent in all respects as now recognized in the State under its Constitution and its laws.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,300,539 bales, of which 2,772,639 are American; against 2,911,308 and 2,286,208, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 134,342 bales; receipts from the plantations 261,064; crop in sight 3,937,337.

The Principal Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24th.

Speaker Carlisle has appointed the following House Committees:

Elections—Messrs. Turner, of Georgia; Davis, of Missouri; Converse, of Ohio; Cook, of Iowa; Bennett, of North Carolina; Lowery, of Maryland; Elliott, of Pennsylvania; Robertson, of Kentucky; J. J. Adams, of New York; Raney, of Massachusetts; Pettibone, of Tennessee; Miller, of Pennsylvania; Valentine, of Nebraska; Hepburn, of Iowa; Hart, of Ohio.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Morrison, of Illinois; Mills, of Texas: Blount, of Georgia; Blackburn, of Kentuckv; Hewitt, of New York; Herbert, of Alabama; Hurd, of Ohio; Jones, of Arkansas; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Kasson, of Iowa; McKinley, of Ohio; Hiscock, of New York; Russell, of Mississippi.

Appropriations—Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, chairman; Forney, of Alabama; Ellis, of Louisiana; Holman, of Indiana; Hancock, of Texas; Townsend, of Illinois; Hutchins, of New York; Follett, of Ohio; Burnes, of Missouri; Keifer, of Ohio; Cannon, of Illinois; Ryan, of Kansas; Collins, of Maryland; Horr, of Michigan; Washburne, of Minnesota.

Judiciary—Messrs. Tucker, of Virginia, chairman; Hammond, of Georgia; Culbertson, of Texas; Moulton, of Illinois; Broadhead, of Missouri; Dorsheimer, of New York; Collins, of Massachusetts; Seney, of Ohio; Reed, of Maine; E. B. Taylor, of Ohio; McCoid, of Iowa; Brown, of Indiana; Poland, of Vermont.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Buckner, of Missouri, chairman; Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania; Potter, of New York; Hunt, of Louisiana; Miller, of Texas; Candler, of Georgia; Williams, of Ohio; Yaple, of Michigan; Dingley, of Maine; Brumm, of Pennsylvania; Adams, of Illinois; Hendersen, of Iowa; Hooper, of Virginia.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Bland, of Missouri, chairman; Dowd, of North Carolina; Hardy, of New York; Nichols, of Pennsylvania.

Pensions—Messrs. Pusey, of Iowa; Lanham, of Texas; Tully, of California; Belford, of Colorado; Lacey, of Michigan; Chace, of Rhode Island; Everhart, of Pennsylvania; Luna, of New Mexico.

Commerce—Messrs. Reagan, of Texas; Clardy, of Missouri; Turner, of Kentucky; Dunn, of Arkansas; Seymour, of Connecticut; Glasscock, of California; Woodward, of Wisconsin; Boyle, of Pennsylvania; Barksdale, of Missouri; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Davis, of Illinois; Wadsworth, of New York; Long, of Massachusetts; Stewart, of Vermont; Peters, of Kansas.

Rivers and Harbors—Messrs. Willis, of Kentucky; Blanchard, of Louisiana; Jones, of Alabama; Gibson, of West Virginia; Rankin, of Wisconsin; Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Murphy, of Iowa; Sumner, of California; Houseman, of Michigan; Henderson, of Illinois; Bayne, of Pennsylvania; Robinson, of Ohio; Chase, of Rhode Island, Stone, of Massachusetts; Burleigh, of New York.

Agriculture—Messrs. Hatch, of Missouri; Aiken, of South Carolina; Dibrell, of Tennessee; Williams, of Alabama; Beach, of New York; Green, of North Carolina; Winans, of Michigan; Weller of Iowa; Patton, of Pennsylvania; Cullen, of Illinois; Wilson, of Iowa; White, of Minnesota; Ochiltree, of Texas; Howey, of New Jersey; Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Raymond, of Dakota.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Belmont, of New York; Deuster, of Wisconsin; Clements, of Georgia; W. R. Cox, of North Carolina; G. D. Wise, of Virginia; Stewart, of Texas; Lamb, of Indiana; Rice, of Massachusetts; Wait, of Connecticut; Ketcham, of New York; Phelps, of New Jersey; Hill, of Illinois.

A Triple Murder.

A Terrible Tale from Moncure—Three Women Butchered.

[Special to the Raleigh News and Observer.]

MONCURE, N. C., Dec. 24.

Our community was shocked to-day by the discovery of a horrible crime in the shape of a triple murder, which was committed at Chatham church, six miles from this place.

The unfortunate victims of this terrible crime are Mrs. Olive Gunter, a lady about eighty years of age, her daughter and grand-daughter.

The murderer did his awful deed with an axe. Each victim was struck several blows, any one of which would have been fatal.

Every possible effort is being made to apprehend the assassin, and should he be caught I think Judge Lynch will preside at his funeral. The entire community is wild with rage and excitement at this terrible affair, unprecedented in the history of this law-abing and peaceful section of the State. F. A. W.

THE HICKORY RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—A complimentary dinner and entertainment will be given, on Dec. 27th by the citizens of Hickory to the Executive and General officers of the C., C. & A. R. R. Co., officers and employees of the C. & L. N. G. R. R. Co. and officers and employees of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., as a partial testimony of our appreciation of the benefits we have received and expect to receive from the construction and continued operation of the aforesaid lines.

A committee of Invitation (23 citizens of the town) has been appointed and empowered to make all necessary and desired arrangements. The dinner will be served at the Central Hotel, to which tickets will be issued by the committee, to the invited guests.

An address of welcome will be delivered by Capt. R. B. Davis.

Besides the railroad men, the Senators and members of Congress from this State, (except one) and many of the newspaper men have been invited. Music will enliven the occasion and a good time is confidently expected.—*Hickory Carolinian.*

BUSINESS FAILURES.—Business failures in the United States as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number for last week 281; Canada and the British provinces 43; making the total 323; as compared with 325 last week. The bulk of the failures or sixty per cent, of the whole number occurred in the Western and Southern States, the Eastern and Middle States not showing any great increase over the average.

Ex-Speaker Keifer and the Seating of Mr. Skinner.

Keifer's vindication has been speedily followed by Keifer's repudiation, and he has been kicked by his associates from the position of leader of the minority, a position, by the way, which Keifer very naturally has assumed since his selection to be the candidate of the minority for Speaker. It has been plain for several days that Keifer has not felt quite secure in his place as would-be leader. He has lost no opportunity to put himself forward as the spokesman for the Republicans, in that forceful manner in which he did his most offensive legislative acts in the Forty-seventh Congress. This has annoyed his associates on the Republican side. They have talked as if it was quite enough for Keifer to have been vindicated in order to defend the record of the last Republican Congress, and that he has presumed too much in assuming that the formal nomination for Speaker was intended to constitute him leader of the minority.

It would be characterizing Mr. Keifer's discomfiture to-day in very mild language to say that the Republicans repudiated his leadership. The unanimity with which he was rejected was so pointed as to seem cruel. Mr. Keifer has been busy for several days preparing for the appearance in the House of Mr. Thomas G. Skinner, the member elected from the First District of North Carolina to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. R. Pool, who died after his election and before the meeting of Congress. Mr. Keifer has delved into Congressional records, consulted many precedents, and was presumably filled to the throat with arguments. When Mr. Scales called the matter up this morning and moved that Mr. Skinner be sworn in Mr. Keifer was upon his feet glancing about upon his Republican associates with a sort of "follow-your-leader" expression in his eye. He had a resolution in his hand which he wanted the House to pass, and which proposed to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Elections. There was some speaking to this resolution, in the course of which it became apparent that there were Republicans who held the opinion that it was useless to attempt to keep Mr. Skinner out of his seat, and that the question of importance to be decided at an early day was whether Mr. Skinner held a valid certificate, and not whether he had been properly certified from a new district, instead of the old one in which Mr. Pool was chosen. Mr. Hiscock, in the course of the debate, offered a substitute for Mr. Keifer's resolution, the substitute calling upon the Committee on Elections to report at the earliest practicable moment upon the legal question involved, instead of going into the merits of the case. Mr Keifer's views were not backed up with that zeal which ought to have been ready to obey the dictation of a leader, and it soon became apparent that Mr. Hiscock, who was very tenacious of the point he was making, was commanding the sympathy of both sides of the House. Mr. Keifer pressed his resolution and Mr. Hiscock insisted upon his substitute. Pending a vote Mr. Skinner was sworn in. The previous question having been ordered, a rising vote was taken upon Mr. Hiscock's substitute. That vote must have been a sad blow to Mr. Keifer's pride, if he can be assumed to have sensibility enough to appreciate the force of it. The Republicans seemed to rise as one man to Mr. Hiscock's support, while the only person who was conspicuous by his advocacy of Mr. Keifer's proposition was "Calamity" Weller, of Iowa. As if it were not enough to crush Mr. Keifer by a rising vote, a roll-call was demanded. Upon the roll-call, Mr. Hiscock's proposition prevailed by a large Republican and Democratic vote combined, and by a similar vote Mr. Keifer's resolution, as amended by Mr. Hiscock, was carried.

The repudiation of Mr. Keifer's pretensions to leadership has been the talk of the members on both sides this evening. No one doubts, except perhaps Mr. Keifer, that the expression of the House will be conclusive. There was no hope on the Republican side of unseating Mr. Skinner, and no expectation anywhere that the reference of the case to the Committee on Elections would be interferred with. The chance to make an issue with Mr. Keifer was seized upon as a matter of convenience, and it was raised upon a good point. Mr. Hiscock has very cleve ly and completely taken the place which Mr. Keifer had usurped. His possession of it may be contested by Mr. Keifer. Members on both sides will await a renewal of the contest with a good deal of interest.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Times, 19th.*

WHAT IS DONE WITH BAD EGGS.—Aged eggs are divided up among tanners, morocco-dressers, confectioners and fine papermakers. The tanners take the yolk and never question the freshness of the product; the confectioners and paper men are eager for the foaming white. Vast quantities of the yolks are used, and only recently has it been possible for the leather men to obtain them in quantities. Twelve years ago the morocco and kid men were compelled to crack their own eggs, and the white was thrown away. Nicholas Liebeck conceived the idea of supplying them, and using the rest for the purposes named above. The yolks are mixed with flour and salt, and a dough is made. This is used for sizing and dressing. Liebeck was followed in business by Metzler, and these are believed to be the only two in this city, although there are a dozen in New York, some of whom have lucrative and extensive trades. It is impossible to use machinery in breaking eggs on account of the care that is to be exercised. The yolks are carefully separated from the white. Folks who are fond of good things from the confectioners should bear in mind that only the most recent of egg products are sold to them. At least that is the supposition. The paper men are not so particular regarding age. The white which they secure must be clean, for if a single streak of yolk should creep in, then when the paper is sized it will have a yellowish streak through it. These parts of the eggs are disposed of by the gallon at nominal figures, and the egg men are familiar to most of the dealers. Just what prices are obtained the men refuse to state.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The *Robesonian* says "the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is coming in a gallop. Will be here by Feb. '84. Cross ties are strung the whole route."

France and China.

A dispatch from Paris, dated December 21—after the news of Admiral Courbet's success at Sontay had been received in that city—says:

The *Figaro* newspaper understands that the Marquis Tseng has proposed to France the following as a fresh basis of negotiations for the settlement of the Tonquin question: The delta of the Song-Koi, (Red River,) together with the city of Sontay, to belong to France. The delta of the Song-Cau River, with Bac-Ninh, to belong to China. The northern and western Provinces of Tonquin to be neutral, and China to renounce her suzerainty of the kingdom of Annam.

In the Senate to-day, the supplementary credit bill for 9,000,000f. for the Tonquin expedition was discussed and adopted by a vote of 211 yeas against 7 nays. Subsequently, the Tonquin credit bill for 20,000,000f. was also adopted, the vote being 215 yeas against 6 nays. During the debate the Duc de Broglie said that he would vote against the credit, because he thought the present an inopportune moment to launch a war against China. France, he said, is surrounded by monarchies hostile to a republican form of government. It behooves France to be prudent at home and abroad. He implored the Senate not to leave the door open for foreign interference. Gen. Campenon, Minister of War, replied that France was strong enough to bring two policies, namely, the colonial and Continental, to the front. The former must be subordinated to the latter. Now that the expedition to Tonquin accords with that condition, he and his colleagues are in perfect agreement.

Admiral Jaureguiberry insisted that either the credit be voted or that France abandon for ever her influence in her Indo-Chinese possessions. If she should abandon Tonquin she would surrender 400,000 Christians to butchery. China will accept the *faits accomplis*. If she does not, France can wage a successful war like that of 1860, without blockading Chinese ports or ignoring the rights of neutrals. He refused to believe in the ill-will of England. She could only gain by the opening up of Tonquin. M. de Freycinet urged that the government firmly asks China to withdraw her troops in Tonquin. If China refuses, he said, France must take guarantees.

Premier Ferry said that the question was one of colonial preservation. He read a public dispatch from Sontay, and stated that he expected in two days to receive more positive news. He then traced the whole history of the Tonquin question. He cotinued: "I believe our troops only encountered the Black Flags. I do not believe Chinese regulars were seen. China does not accept responsibility for the acts of the Black Flags. If it was otherwise, it would give rise to so many serious claims on our part. Our relations with China have not been broken off. We have always offered China ground for negotiations, but I cannot say here what ground we are now going to choose. With regard to the mention of a neutral zone I can say that such territory does not exist. No European Cabinet has displayed discontent or ill-will in regard to the Tonquin affair. The explanations of England and Germny in regard to their united action to protect the lives and property of Europeans in China were of a cordial and most reassuring character. In conclusion, I ask you to vote the credits with the largest possible majority in order that we may be able to negotiate first and fight afterwards, if necessary." The votes were then taken.

The *Temps* reports that at the weekly reception at the Foreign Ministry to-day the Marquis Tseng and Prime Minister Ferry had a long and friendly conversation. The *Temps* asserts that the compromise mentioned by *Figaro* as having been proposed by the Marquis Tseng has not been imparted to the French Government, and the *Temps* doubts whether such a compromise has been mooted.

THE STATE EXPOSITION.—At a meeting on December 17th in Raleigh of Governor Jarvis, Mr. K. P. Battle and Mr. W. F. Green, of the State Department of Agriculture, of Mr. W. S. Primrose and Mr. W. G. Upchurch, of the citizens' committee of twenty-one, and of Mr. T. M. Holt and Mr. R. F. Hoke, of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that a State Exposition is feasible, and will tend greatly to develop the resources of the State.

2. That a joint stock company, to be called "The State Exposition Association," should be organized at as early a day as practicable.

3. That to this end a committee of three be appointed to draw up a charter for said Association, also that efforts should be made at once to secure necessary incorporators to organize the same.

4. That the press of the State is hereby requested to use its influence for the promotion of the exposition.

Mr. Primrose was appointed chairman of the committee of three, and instructed to select the names of the most appropriate persons in the ninety-six counties of the State and request them to meet at Raleigh as incorporators of the association, and lend their aid in making the scheme a grand success.—*Raleigh Chronicle, 22d.*

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Dec. 20:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	247,108	255,348
Total receipts to date,	3,200,709	3,125,603
Exports for the week,	145,780	170,955
Total exports to date,	1,650,899	1,883,679
Stock at all U. S. ports,	1,249,911	798,204
Stock at all interior towns,	221,537	170,240
Stock at Liverpool,	573,000	556,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	265,000	348,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 427,930 bales; New Orleans 980,931; Mobile 182,081; Savannah 511,398; Charleston 321,736; Wilmington 47,956; Norfolk, 409,179; Baltimore, 17,980; New York, 41,406; Boston, 55,950; Providence, 499; Philadelphia, 6,280; West Point, 130,656; Brunswick, 6,472; Port Royal, 8,837; Pensacola, 16,698; City Point 2,102; Indianola, 7,457; total, 3,200,709.

The "Digests of Decisions" in last OBSERVER were copied from the Raleigh *News and Observer*.

MRS. A. T. STEWART'S PRIVATE DETECTIVE SHOT.—About noon Saturday Augustus Gardner, Mrs. A. T. Stewart's private detective, was leaving her marble palace, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York, he noticed a young man on the sidewalk leaning against the massive stone-work just west of the gate. The detective ordered him away, when the man pulled a revolver from his pocket and with an oath fired, aiming low. The muzzle of the revolver was scarcely a foot from Gardner. He attempted to cock the pistol again, but Gardner seized his arm with both hands and with his right hand wrenched the pistol away. With the weapon he knocked the man down, and, kneeling over him, pummeled him in the head with it. A passing cabman jumped from his box and held the man, while Gardner sought a physician, who found that the bullet had cut through several thicknesses of clothing and lodged on the right side of the abdomen. The ball was fired at Gardner from his right side and an inch too far in front of him to give him a mortal wound. A policeman put in an appearance, and Gardner's assailant was marched to a police station. He said he could speak only German. He seemed confused, and the interpreter said he believed him crazy. All that he would say that was intelligible was, "I want to kill all the Americans." In one of his pockets were found twenty-five cartridges of 32 calibre. He was sober. He said he was Frederick A. Hartmann, a tramp. He admitted that he had attempted to shoot Gardner and was held to answer in $1,000 bail. Then he was locked up. Gardner says he thinks Hartmann is a man who came to Mrs. Stewart's residence a few days ago asking for work and whom he requested to go away. Hartmann said he was 21 years old.

Judge John A. Gilmer has been designated by Gov. Jarvis to hold the special term of the New Hanover County Superior Court, to commence on the 14th of January.

New Store and New Goods AT THE RED SIGN, NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Agt.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

Jonesboro High School, JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session begins January 15th, 1884. For information apply to
PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal.
Dec 20, 1883 46-6t

A Card to the Ladies.

IN consequence of the rush of business, it has been impossible for us to remember the ladies who have applied for the autumn flowers with which our store is decorated. The number who have applied being largely in excess of the quantity of flowers, we shall adopt a plan—impartial to those who wish them—and ask that they will oblige us by sending or leaving their names at our store. W. PRIOR & SON.
Dec 20, 1883 46tf

CONSOLIDATION OF S. C. RANKIN & CO. AND A. E. RANKIN & CO.

HAVING removed from our old stand on Person Street, and having consolidated with A. E. Rankin & Co. at their stand on Market Square and Gillespie Street, we will be pleased to see all of our customers at our new place of business. We flatter ourselves that we shall be better able to serve you from our enlarged and varied stock, and shall always endeavor to make it to your interest to give us a call before making your purchases.

Thanking all of our customers for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit your continued favors.

S. C. RANKIN & CO.
Dec 20, 1883 46-3

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA.

President, S. B. PAUL. Vice Presidents. T. W. PEMBERTON, CHAS. L. TODD. Secretary. J. W. PEGRAM.

Assets over $500,000.

ISSUES Policies on Popular and Safe Life, Term and Endowment Plans.

Makes large and liberal loans to its Policyholders in North Carolina and is the *only* Company in the United States that *does*.

Policies non-forfeitable after three years, and losses payable sixty days after satisfactory proof of loss.

Has been working in North Carolina for thirteen years, with a record for fair dealing, liberality and integrity unquestioned.

Rates and terms fair and liberal. Examine for yourselves before insuring elsewhere.

W. S. COOK, District Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

McLEAN & ROBINSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16-1y

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ished every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

.....DECEMBER 27, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

.....$2 00
.....1 00
No name entered without payment, and no after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ments will be inserted for $1.00 per square for the first and fifty cents for each subse- ublication.
ents for advertising for any space or time may at the office of the OBSERVER, or by corres-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MCNEILL—Notice.
W. L. WOOD—Trinity College.
RAY—Valuable Farm for Sale.
BACKER—Sale under Mortgage.
PRESENTS for New Year
E. T. MCKETHAN, JR—Sale of Valuable Town

ABOUT TOWN.

PLAINTS.—We hear some complaints about off palings from the fences on Haymount ight-time. This is wanton mischief which be stopped.

RCH SERVICES.—Very impressive services held in the Methodist and Episcopal churches on Christmas day, and, considering the terrible weather, both were well attended. Episcopal church was very tastefully dressed, the young ladies who had the work in charge much praise.

EFFICIENT NOTICE.—With all due respect Superintendent of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Railway, we feel compelled to complain, staff of many persons in this community who seriously inconvenienced thereby, that sufficient notice was not given of the change in the time of departure of the mail train, which took on Monday.

PASTOR MINISTER.—Rev. Frank H. Wood took charge of the Methodist church here on last. The services in this church were exceedingly interesting on Christmas day on account of their being designed especially for the children. We are glad to know that our Methodist friends are so well pleased with their minister from what we learn, they have abundant reason for being.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The entertainment which was to have taken place at Williams Hall on Friday night last, was by reason of the bad weather, postponed till to-night. This will prove a pleasant entertainment, and something new to most of the people. It is appropriately called a *Melange*, and is both dramatic and musical, and we trust the hall will be filled. It is given under the auspices of the Ladies Benevolent Society.

WELL DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The members of the Presbyterian Choir on Christmas day presented to Mr. H. R. Novitzky—whose remarkable voice every Sunday charms the worshippers in the Presbyterian church—an elegant gold-headed cane, as token of their esteem for him personally and of their appreciation of his musical talent. The compliment was as well deserved as it was gracefully bestowed.

GOOD BEHAVIOR.—We were much pleased to notice the good order prevailing on the streets during the Christmas holidays. On Saturday last there were a great many people in town, and they seemed to be busy buying Christmas things. It may be that the scarcity of money was partly because of the good order maintained, there being very little drunkenness, and, consequently, no fighting and shooting scrapes or crimes of any kind.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Deputy Sheriff Byrd had his collar bone broken by a singular accident. He was celebrating Christmas by firing blank cartridges from a double-barreled shot gun. Holding the piece in the air above his right shoulder, both barrels were charged, he intended to discharge one at a time, but both went off, and the recoil caused the butt of the gun to strike his shoulder violently, knocking him senseless for a little while. He was on the streets yesterday; but his right arm will be useless for some time.

TOWN MARSHAL.—At the last meeting of the Town Commissioners, as stated in the OBSERVER of last week, Mr. Henry Hales was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Alex. Campbell. Mr. Hales is a fine looking specimen of manhood, and we have no doubt will fill the office very acceptably. Mr. Campbell has accepted the position of baggage and freight master on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. In justice to Mr. Campbell we will say his successor will have to go some duty in order to prove himself as efficient a Town Marshal.

CHRISTMAS.—On Tuesday last our town in many respects, presented scenes which indeed told us that Christmas was here—though the sloppy condition of the streets detracted much from the enjoyment of the day. Nearly all the stores were closed, and it was generally observed as a holiday. The D. Q. T's afforded much amusement to those who have a lively fancy for the ridiculous. They consisted of twenty negro boys, mounted on various steeds, from a donkey to a two-horse wagon—both boys and donkeys seeming to enjoy it immensely.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—Work on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is still progressing satisfactorily. On the upper end of the line the track is laid to within 20 miles of Greensboro, and on the old Florence line they have reached Little Rockfish, and are hard at work building a trestle near that point. The material is ready at Big Rockfish for the building of that trestle, and when that work is completed the road will move rapidly towards Shoe Heel. We are sorry to hear complaints about the continued scarcity of cross-ties. Most of the ties used on the upper end of the road are cut in the country about this town. We suppose the up-country land owners do not wish to cut their pine timber for ties, as there is some waste in cutting them from large trees.

NEW SCHEDULE.—On Monday last a new time schedule was adopted on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. The regular mail train arrives now at 11 o'clock and leaves at 3 o'clock. There is a freight train which will run at irregular times, making about three trips a week. So now we have only about one hour and a half to answer by return mail. This is a hard schedule on our banks and merchants, most of their mail matter having to lie over till next day, thereby losing 24 hours on the old mail time. We understand this is done in order that the train may go to the end of the road each trip. We hope it will soon be remedied, and the interests of our business men served thereby.

IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTORIES.—Every one recognizes the value of manufactories to a community, but the variety of ways in which the advantage comes is not always known or kept in mind. For example, our excellent friend Mr. McKay McKinnon a prominent farmer and citizen of Robeson county, during a recent visit to Fayetteville, was driven out to see Capt. David Jones's Cotton Seed Oil Mill. While there, he made arrangements with Capt. Jones to the effect that he should receive from the mill four tons of cotton seed hulls for every ton of cotton seed delivered. But a difficulty has heretofore existed in the transportation of the cotton seed hulls by reason of their great bulk. This, Mr. McKinnon and Capt. Jones, both ingenious men, removed by the device which they hit upon of baling and pressing the hulls just as cotton bales are prepared. Accordingly, Mr. McKinnon delivers his ton of cotton seed and gets therefor four tons of the hulls ready packed and baled. Thus prepared, Mr. McKinnon says it pays him to haul the hulls all the way from Fayetteville to his plantation near Shoel Heel. When the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway reaches that country, Mr. McKinnon predicts that there will be a demand for more hulls than Capt. Jones's mill turns out. As our farming readers are aware the cotton seed hulls furnish a fine fertilizer. Besides their own fertilizing properties, they have great absorptive powers, and may be used to much advantage if scattered about the barn-yard in place of pine straw and leaves. The value of the cotton seed meal as a fertilizer, especially for corn, is too well known to require other than this allusion.

Thus, even the refuse of this factory is the means of establishing intercourse between our people and those of other counties, which must result in more or less of trading with our merchants.

CHRISTMAS TREE AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—A most enjoyable event was the Christmas Tree festival at the Baptist Church Christmas evening. A very large number of people had gathered there, young and old, the pupils of the Baptist Sunday School and their parents, and many friends from other denominations. The little ones were made happy by the presents which were abundant and in many instances handsome, and all enjoyed the admirable programme, which was as follows:

Distant Music—Departed Days.
Prayer—By Rev. David Powell.
Distant Music—The Wondrous Story.
Reading by Superintendent—Subject: "Star above the Manger."
Singing by Infant Class—"Christmas Carol."
Song—On a Christmas Morning.
Address by R. Frank Peterson—Subject: "Christmas Tree."
Song—Ring out the Bells for Christmas.
Distribution of Presents.
Benediction.

The prayer of Rev. Mr. Powell was fervent and eloquent; and the address of Mr. Peterson, and remarks by Messrs. A. H. Watson and W. H. Atkinson appropriate and well said.

Roll of Honor.—Sixteen lads and lassies made (as will be seen below) from 40 to 49 Sabbaths out of a possible 50, each of whom received from the School a special award of merit:

40—David J. Kennedy, Walter Campbell, Benjamin W. Powers.
41—Miss Mattie Phillips, Willie Davis.
44—Miss Carro Graham, Ella Kate Carver.
46—Rosa Carver, Wm. W. Kennedy, James Graham.
48—Fannie Graham, Loula Graham, Chas. W. Kennedy.
49—John Kennedy, Charles Watson, Mary Carver.

A NEW YEAR.—Before another issue of the OBSERVER the New Year will have come, and the fact affords us an opportunity of saying a few words to the friends of the OBSERVER. When we say friends, we trust we are warranted in the use of the term; for be it words of warning, of cheer, of advice, of thanks, or of news, we feel that we are addressing friends through the medium of the OBSERVER. Our words of warning are: Be ware of mortgages and go slow, but steadily and surely. Of cheer: it is universally predicted that 1884 will be the best crop year we have had for many years, and we confidently look forward to a great change in politics, and to a Democratic President. Of advice; don't make contracts for more than you are sure to perform, keep your heads above water and work with the Sun. Of thanks: we thank you for the many kindnesses received and the generous patronage you have bestowed upon us, and we promise to strive to serve you faithfully in the future. Of praise: we cheerfully praise you for the good law and order which has prevailed throughout this section; it is your work that has made your real estate increase so much in value; and we rejoice to say that your schools were never before in a more flourishing condition, nor your manufacturing industries more prosperous. Lastly, as to the OBSERVER, we shall give you the news as faithfully and as fully as we possibly can.

Friends and patrons, may these words please you, and may the coming year be one of peace, contentment and prosperity for us all.

MANUFACTURING PREPARATIONS.—Mr. E. L. Pemberton, having purchased the water power of the old Phœnix Mill from Gen. A. G. Brady, has now by combining this with his other power at the Cool Spring Mill opportunity for a great enlargement of his business. With a view to availing themselves of this, Messrs. Pemberton & Newbeury are laying in great supplies of walnut and maple timber for use in their furniture factory, which can be thus bought for much less than its cost when already seasoned. Capital, foresight and knowledge of the method of seasoning lumber, are all that are necessary; and these Messrs. Pemberton & Newbeury evidently possess.

A NEW USE FOR BLASTING POWDER.—When the great oaks that stood in the yard of the old Grove house in Campbelton and lined the avenue that led up to it, were cut down a few months ago in order to prepare the land for cultivation, the huge trunks, 4 to 5 feet in diametre, were left to cumber the ground until they should rot away. "Hard pan" was reached in making the railway cut to the new wharf at the river, and blasting—something unusual in this low country—was resorted to. The process suggested an experiment on the big oak sections referred to. These were accordingly bored, the apertures filled with blasting powder, and upon the ignition of the fuse, the great oaks were as neatly split as smaller trees under the woodsman's axe.

PREMIUM WON BY A CUMBERLAND BOY.—A large firm of seed merchants and importers in Philadelphia, some time ago, offered prizes for the best products from certain of their seeds. It is gratifying to note the fact that our young countyman, Mr. Calvin Thames, 19 years of age, was awarded a premium of $10 for the best and largest specimen of the Spanish Monstrous Pepper. This one well deserved the name of the species, as it was 6½ inches in circumference and 10½ inches long.

A LONG WIRE FENCE.—Capt. David Jones has a wire fence of the most approved pattern entirely around his farm on the edge of town. The farm contains between 60 and 70 acres; and a wire fence so long as this requires, is a novelty in this part of the world.

FOX HUNTING.—On Christmas day several of our young men went out into the county to have a fox chase with that clever gentleman and champion fox-hunter, Mr. J. F. T. Williams. They had three lively chases and caught three foxes. Fox hunting is a fine sport, and the boys seemed to enjoy this one. They hope to have another soon. Judging from the fox stories we have been telling of late, it ought not to be a difficult matter to get a chase.

NEW LOCK BOXES.—Major Orrell has very much improved our mail facilities by putting in a number of new lock boxes. We believe they are much better than the old ones.

Christmas Tree.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—The time-honored tree was most elaborately and tastefully represented at Mrs. Sarah S. Robinson's home at "Monticello," last night.

Maj. Wright Huske took charge and good care of the company which was large. Mrs. Robinson assisted by her daughter, Miss Nannie, made the evening most enjoyable to every one.

There were present distinguished doctors of Divinity, majestic doctors of Law, devoted and kind matrons of families, the most captivating young ladies, the prettiest girls, innocent little babies *and* the BOYS—running with which latter class, though much attached to the others, will ever be found your correspondent M.

MARRIED.

HUNTER—CARTER—At the residence of the bride's parents in Harnett county, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. A. B. Hunter, Mr. ADOLPHUS D. HUNTER of Wake, to Miss ALICE I CARTER, of Harnett.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Observe that the next drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery takes place Tuesday, January 15, and not January 8th, as printed in this paper last week.

A Noble Charity.

While partaking of the Christmas dinner let us seek to relieve the misery of earth's unfortunate ones. No better form to do this can be found than to support the world-famed Hospital at New Orleans, La., and invest $5 or $1 in the 164th Grand Monthly Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery, on the 15th of January, 1884, under the sole care and supervision of Gen'l's G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., when over $265,000 will be scattered broadcast in sums of $75,000 down to $25. The full details of which can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

DARK RINGS AROUN THE EYES INDICATE the existence of worms. Hasten to use Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to expel these miserable pests. It is a safe and reliable agent. Always use it according to the directions, and it will do its work well.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@16	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	18@00	Swedes,	6@7
Skoulders,	8½@9	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.50
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Cora Whiskey,	2.50
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	29@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 24—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 31½ cents per gallon, with no sales to notice.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.15 for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Spring Term of Trinity College will begin January 1st, 1884, and close the second Thursday in June.

Tuition in Collegiate Course for the term, $30 00
Tuition in preparatory studies, $25 00
Board, including furnished rooms, per month, $8 00 to $11 00

The College belongs to the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South. It is located in a healthy section, five miles from High Point on the N. C. R. R.

For particulars address the President,
REV. M. L. WOOD,
Trinity College, N. C.
Dec 27, 1883 47-4t

The Rush Wharf for Rent.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY FIRST, 1884, AT noon, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undersigned will offer for rent, at auction to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the Rush Wharf.

TERMS—Notes to be given for rent, payable quarterly, with approved security, and the right of re-entry upon failure to pay any note at maturity.

JNO. W. HINSDALE.
W. S. COOK, Auctioneer.
Dec. 20, 1883. 46-2t

FOUND.

A SMALL GOLD PENCIL was recently found in the yard at the residence of Mr. E. J. Hale, on Haymount. The owner can get the same on application at this office.
Dec 27, 1883.

Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders.

Smoker Sets.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.

PRESENTS
FOR
NEW YEAR.

We exhibit this morning a choice selection of Goods in our line, received by this day's Express and ordered specially for

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

This addition to our stock greatly repairs the inroads committed upon it by an appreciative public. It is still the most complete line of

GOODS

in this city—and our friends proclaim it the finest in the State.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Dec. 27, 1883. 47tf

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q. No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy certain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.
Dec 24, 1883 47ts

Very Valuable Farm
NEAR TOWN FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, January 19, 1884, at 12 o'clock, I will offer for sale by public auction, that valuable Farm on Wilmington Road, about 2½ miles from Fayetteville, adjoining Daniel Smith and others and known as "THE JESSUP or HOOPER PLACE." This farm contains about 220 acres, of which about half is valuable swamp land—there being about 60 to 70 in a state of cultivation, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms, two barns and stable with other out-houses, and small orchard of fine fruit. The uncleared swamp, say, 30 to 40 acres, is well timbered with cypress and poplar. About 110 to 120 acres is piney woods land, including the old Hooper or Broadfoot summer place, a fine building spot, with a never failing spring of good sand-hill water—a splendid place for a vineyard. A branch running through the land, affords a good place for ponds for fish-culture. The stock range is unsurpassed.

This is a rare chance to purchase a good farm and a good healthy country residence near town. The purchaser must pay $1200 in cash, and give note for the balance. N. W. RAY, Att'y.
Dec 27, 1883. 47-4t

Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of two certain Mortgages made by J. L. McKay and wife to J. C Blocker, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 67, and Book Y, No. 3, page 268, I will on Thursday, January 24th, 1884, at Cedar Creek, in this County, at 12 o'clock, expose to sale by public auction for cash, 12 acres of Land, including the residence lately occupied by C. H. Blocker, and also 189¼ acres, including the residence lately occupied by J. C. Blocker. The interest of J. L. McKay in the Fennell Land will also be sold. The improvements on both these tracts are very valuable—two Store Houses and Warehouse, Grist Mill, two Dwellings and all necessary outhouses, with about 50 acres of land in good state of cultivation, with fruit trees, &c. J. C. BLOCKER.
Dec 24, 1884 47ts

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's National Bank will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1884, at 11 o'clock.

G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.
Dec 27, 1883 47-2t

NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of January, 1884, the undersigned will discontinue the sale of Merchandise on their own account, but will fill orders for all kinds of goods carefully, when provided with money, or produce in hand, or an equivalent by an arrangement previously made.

They will sell Merchandise and Country Produce, as well as buy, for a commission of 2½ per cent. They will buy, at all times, Cotton and Naval Stores consigned or brought to them, making no charge on consignments, paying the highest market prices; and will also advance liberally on Cotton stored with them, subject to reasonable storage and insurance charges, at 8 per cent. interest.

They respectfully ask all who have unsettled accounts on their books to call and pay, or close by satisfactory notes.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

Fayetteville National Bank,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 18, 1883.
Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M.

46-tJ10] WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

I Am Now Opening

an invoice of superior

IRONSTONE CHINA,

imported to my own order direct from England, comprising a general assortment.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec 13, 1883. 45-4t

Holiday Goods, 1883.

JEWELRY SET WITH
DIAMONDS,
EMERALD,
SAPHIRE,
TURCOISE,
TIGER EYES, &c.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Also, a fresh supply of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CUTLERY CASES,
in Silk, Plush, Leather, &c.
Dec 20, 1883. 46tf

Just Received

BY Express a fresh supply of Plated Ware, new in design.

Our stock is replenished as rapidly as it is depleted.

We ask attention this week to the finest line of
GENUINE SEAL SKIN,
GENUINE ALLIGATOR SKIN,
GENUINE RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOKS,
CIGAR CASES,
CIGARETTE CASES,
MATCH CASES.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Dec 20, 1883 46tf

UNION HOME SCHOOL.

FOR both sexes. Non Sectarian, Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for Business Pursuits.

☞ Ample and Efficient Teaching Force in each Department. Special Advantages for Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

☞ Spring Term, 1884, will open 1st Monday in January.

☞ Catalogues, with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal,

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M.,
Union Church, N C.

☞ The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows:—"The Students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."
Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by S. B. West to Hamlin Sons & Co., which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book "A", No. 4, pages, 69, 70 and 71, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: One Steam Saw Mill and outfit complete, with 20 H. P. Locomotive Boiler and Engine; and all Machinery necessary to a first-class Steam Saw Mill is attached and is in good condition.

The Mill is now located on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., near Fayetteville, on the Mile Branch.

Place of Sale: On premises where Mill is located.
Time of Sale: January 17th, 1884, at 12 o'clock
Terms of Sale: Cash.

BOYKIN & FAISON, and
N. W. RAY,
Attorneys for Mortgagees.
Dec 16, 1883. 46ts

CALL AND SEE
THE
CHRISTMAS GOODS
AT
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR'S.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executor of the Will of Neill Ray, Sr., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims to present them on or before December 13th, 1884.

N. L. RAY, Executor.

THE sale of Personal Property belonging to said Estate will be made at public auction, for cash, at the late residence of Neill Ray, Sr., on January 2d, 1884, and at the same time the lands will be offered for rent for the year 1884.

N. L. RAY, Ex'r.
Dec 11, 1883 45-3t

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **January 15, 1884—164th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,009
5	do	2,000	10,060
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of		$750 6 750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Dec 20, 1883. 46 4t

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.
HANDSOME ORGANS.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC BOXES.
LADIES' WORK BOXES, playing two tunes when opened.
FINE GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, &c.
PLAQUES, PANELS, PINCUSHIONS AND THEMOMETERS, beautifully hand-painted.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS:

CROWING COCKS, SINGING TOPS,
TOOTING HORNS, TWANGING FIDDLES,
ROLLING DRUMS, JINGLING RATTLES,
&c. &c. &c.
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS for every one.
HANDSOME CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1883. 45tf

Bargains! Bargains!!
In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We will have a new supply of BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., soon.

Also, a 5 and 10 cent counter of useful articles. Call early and often at No. 17.
MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE.
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

Fine Winter Clothing
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C
Dec 20, 1883 36tf

Christmas! Christmas!!
AT THE
Fayetteville Bookstore.

COME and see the beautiful array of Goods suitable for presents. Among which are a full line of those elegant Floral Series—illuminated and fringed.

Dore's Bible Gallery.

Dore's Purgatory and Paradise—elegant books

Complete Sets of Scott's, Dicken's, Bulwer's and Irving's Works.

A full line of Poetical Works—different in style and price.

Books for Boys and Girls, and an endless lot of Toy and other Books for the little ones.

Frames, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel—beautiful to look at, in Plush, Velvet, &c.

Handkerchief Satchels, Odor Cases, Toilet Sets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, of all styles.

Backgammon, Chess, Dominos, Parchesi and many new games; in fact games of all kinds for old and young.

Paints in Oil and Water Colors, Panels, Plaques, &c., for painting. And not least among our extensive stock, a large and handsome lot of Christmas and New Year's Cards.

I respectfully invite one and all to come and take a look, as it is impossible to give even a feint idea of my stock. It is no trouble to show Goods, and if there be anything wanted and not in stock, I will gladly order it in time for Christmas.

G. H. HAIGH.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.
Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a mortgage dated May 5th, 1880, made by N. T. Gibson and wife Harriet to Arch'd A. Malloy and wife Margaret Jane, and registered in Book R, No. 3, page 511, of the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on the 7th of January A. D. 1884, two tracts of Land lying in Cumberland County, one containing 260 acres, and one containing 100 acres, particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy the debts therein referred to.

Terms of sale will be cash. For further information apply to the undersigned.

ARCH'D A. MALLOY
and wife Marg't J., Morgagees.
Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1883. 42-tJ7

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of S. T. Hawley, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate to present them to us duly authenticated on or before December 20th, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate must make immediate settlement.

W. L. HAWLEY,
McKAY McKINNON,
Executors.
Dec 13, 1883 46-6t

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums.

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

"Peerless" 150 Test Kerosene Oil.

This high grade Oil is best suited to all uses, and but a trifle higher in price than ordinary coal oil.

Both kinds constantly in stock.

Fresh Arrival of Tea.

same quality as heretofore.

H. R. HORNE.
Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

COAL! COAL!!
10 Tons Anthracite Coal,
For Stoves, Grates &c., for sale by
McMILLAN BROS.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

A FULL STOCK.
BEST QUALITY.
AT LOW PRICES.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Oct 25, 1883 38tf

Reducing Taxes.

The ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government for ten years, including the current fiscal year, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, exhibit a striking increase, as the following table will show:

1870. Ordinary expenditures	$164,421,507
1871. Ordinary expenditures	165,863,921
1872. Ordinary expenditures	153,201,856
1873. Ordinary expenditures	180,488,637
1874. Ordinary expenditures	178,618,985
1875. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	169,600,029
1876. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	158,216,526
1877. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	142,535,497
1878. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	134,463,452
1879. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	161,619,934
1880. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	169,090,062
1881. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	177,142,879
1882. Ordinary exp. (Rep. House)	186,904,232
1883. Ordinary exp. (Rep. House)	206,248,006
1884. Ordinary exp. (Rep. House)	218,296,298

The expenditures for the current year are thus $41,154,419 more than in 1881 and $31,393,066 more than in 1882.

The total appropriations, including the interest on the debt and all extraordinary expenditures, from the year ending June 30, 1872, up to and including 1883, exhibit a like increase:

1872. By Republican Congress	$176,119,183
1873. By Republican Congress	173,495,015
1874. By Republican Congress	197,920,292
1875. By Republican Congress	182,804,929
1876. Dem. House of Representatives	179,166,209
1877. Dem. House of Representatives	154,553,639
1878. Dem. House of Representatives	144,492,149
1879. Dem. House of Representatives	174,743,606
1880. Dem. House of Representatives	192,188,000
1881. Dem. House of Representatives	189,356,251
1882. By Republican Congress	216,465,197
1883. By Republican Congress	295,729,015

Yet the Republicans with very rare exceptions unite in the shout, "Don't reduce appropriations!"

There is an unemployed surplus of more than $100,000,000 now in the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the surplus revenue for the fiscal year ending next June will be $85,000,000. From the decrease of the interest on the debt and the natural increase of business, this surplus is more likely to be larger than smaller in succeeding years unless taxation is reduced. In seven years this annual surplus, even if not increased, will reach $595,000,000, or over $100,000,000 more than enough to redeem all the bonds then possibly redeemable without paying high premiums. The Secretary says the same annual surplus until July 1, 1907, with the $140,000,000 left after paying the 4½ per cents, would amount to about $1,460,000,000, while the whole amount of debt then redeemable is less than $749,000,000.

Yet the cry is raised by the President and re-echoed generally by the Republican party, "Don't reduce the surplus!"

Prodigal expenditures, profligate appropriations and a surplus beyond all our indebtedness necessitate unnatural and oppressive taxation. The people complain. Business is depressed. The cost of living is increased. Directly and indirectly money is squeezed out of the pockets of the people unnecessarily.

Yet everywhere is heard the Republican watchword, "Don't reduce taxation!"

The Government is to be run on the high-pressure principle. The debt is to be paid on the high-pressure principle. The people are to be squeezed on the high-pressure principle.

To what end? In order that the special interests which have paid the Republican party for special protection may continue to enjoy it. In order that labor, which suffers from the increased cost of living, may consinue to suffer, and that monopolies and corporations which have amassed immense fortunes through the pampering aid of Republicanism may continue to add to their wealth. In order that the party in power may have control of an enormous corruption fund as a means of bidding for the support of the greedy and unscrupulous.

Of course some use must be suggested for the surplus revenue. Establish government free schools, say some, and thus add to the Post-Office, Treasury and Judicial patronage, stretching into every township in the Union the patronage of school-teachers and other school officers, reaching to every school district. Give the surplus away to the States, say others. Let the Federal Government act as tax collector for the States, is Mr. Blaine's proposition. Cut ditches all over the land and improve coast defenses, is Secretary Chandler's plan.

But with a few honorable exceptions no Republican voice is heard saying, reform taxation; reduce extravagant expenditures; discontinue corrupt subsidies and appropriations; do not be in undue haste to pay the debt; relieve the people and the business of the country by moderating taxation; give fair protection to American manufacturers; make the cost of living less than it is, and do not heap unnecessary burdens on the masses for the sole benefit of the favored few!

The Republican cry is of a different character. There are factions in the party—jealous, embittered, revengeful. But they are all ready to unite in the watchword, "Don't reduce taxation or appropriations!"—*New York World.*

SAMPSON FAIR.—In its account of the recent fair in Sampson, the Clinton *Caucasian* says:

The stock exhibit was fine. There were large numbers for such an occasion of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, and most of them were fine. The feature in this department which most attracted our attention was six or eight fine colts, both horses and mules. This indicates that our farmers need not look to the West for this class of stock any longer.

The racing was pretty fair. The premium for the fastest trotting was awarded to Mr. Burns of Fayetteville.

But Floral Hall was, par excellence, the the feature of the Fair. Never before was there seen in Sampson such a display in this department. * * * In this department there was also a fine display of excellent wines from the famous Tokay vineyard, near Fayetteville.

According to appointment, Gov. Jarvis was present on Friday and delivered an able, practical speech. He was bold enough to tell our people that lack of work was keeping them in the back-ground. In the course of his remarks he made many valuable suggestions to our farmers. He urges intensive farming—less acreage and more manure and better cultivation. In his opinion North Carolina can place herself in the foremost rank of the States if her people will work like the people of the North and West.

The Louisiana Dem. Convention has renominated S. D. McEnery for Governor.

Holiday Goods.

1883.

RECEIVED AND RECEIVING, NOVELties in French Goods for dressing Christmas cakes, fine French Candies,

Smyrna Figs in Willow Baskets,
L. L. Raisins, Ondura Raisins,
Plain Layer Raisins, Leghorn Citron,
Chyloong Ginger.
All crop of 1883, and exceptionally fine.

JELLIES,

In Wine-glass, Tumblers, Goblets, and beautiful Majolica; Sugar-Bowls and Cream Pitchers.

The only house in the city offering the celebrated Dundee Jams, Jellies and Marmalades from the preserving establishment of Messrs. Keiller & Co., Dundee, Scotland.

CRACKERS AND CAKES,

From the best known factories,

Cream, Soda,
Butter, Scotch,
Ginger Snaps, and
Assorted Cakes,
Cocoanut bars,
Vanilla Snaps,
Honey Fingers, etc.

Try powdered Crackers for frying oysters, catlets, &c.

BUTTER.

The finest Gilt Edge, in 3 lb. Cans and Tubs

Smoked Beef and Pig Hams,
Potted meats and game,
Sardines, Salmon,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Pickles, Chow Chow,
Crimson Cluster Tomatoes,
White and Yellow Heath Cling Peaches,
Bahama Pineapple,
Cherokee Corn,
Home Valley Apples,
Okra and Tomatoes,
Green Peas,
Lea and Perrine's Worcestershire Sauce.
Amear do. do.
Piccadilly do. do.
Selected Queen Olives,
Bertrand Freres' Olive Oil.

Finest Basket-fired Green and Black Teas; Coffees, Green, Roasted and Ground, of the best qualities.

Spices, whole and ground, selected for their purity.

Flavoring Extracts and Cox's, Cooper's and Chalmer's Gelatine.

Choice brands of Cigars, including our L. Q. C. L.; Cigarettes and Tobacco of all grades. Try the Cloth of Gold, finest in the market.

CHEESE.

English Dairy,
Pineapple, and
Tarbell's Full Cream,
Factory Cream.
Florida and Jamica Oranges and Lemons,
Apples, Potatoes, Onions, &c.,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Dec 13. 45 tf

1849. 1883.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.

Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.

Fulton Market Beef.

Canned Goods in endless variety.

Crackers—a fine assortment.

Candies—Plain and Fancy.

Pickles—Domestic and Imported.

New Hulled Buckwheat.

Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.

Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.

Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.
Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,
Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

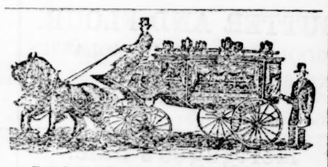
C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. BORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.
And all live merchants.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m



JAMES R. McNEILL,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec 6, 1883. 44tf

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.

R. S. HUSKE.
Nov 1, 1883. 39-3m

FOR SALE BY

PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.

AT COOL SPRING MILL,

1,000 Commn Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.
Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.
J. F. OWEN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Ware, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50.** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.
Aug 23, 1883 29tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Git Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.
Aug 18, 1883 36tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville," &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
W. A. GUTHRIE, } Com.
N. W. RAY,
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 36tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fixty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.
Nov 21, 1883 42tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 29, 1883 43tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and Fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24-6m

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

'ump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

J. M. BEASLEY

—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;

PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

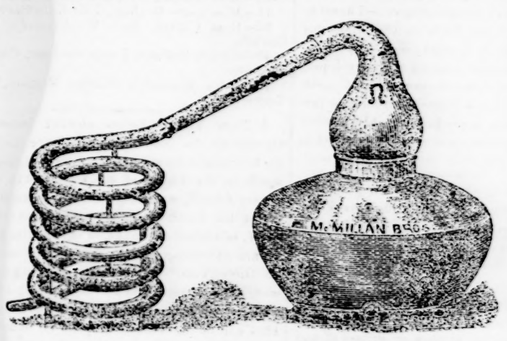
CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

STILLS AND STOVES.



WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf

W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON.

46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "

Return trains will leave—

Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882. 137tf